

UNT Budgeting

A perspective from Academic Affairs

Robert Watling, CPA, MBA
Vice Provost for Academic
Resources
September 14, 2018

EST. 1890

Agenda

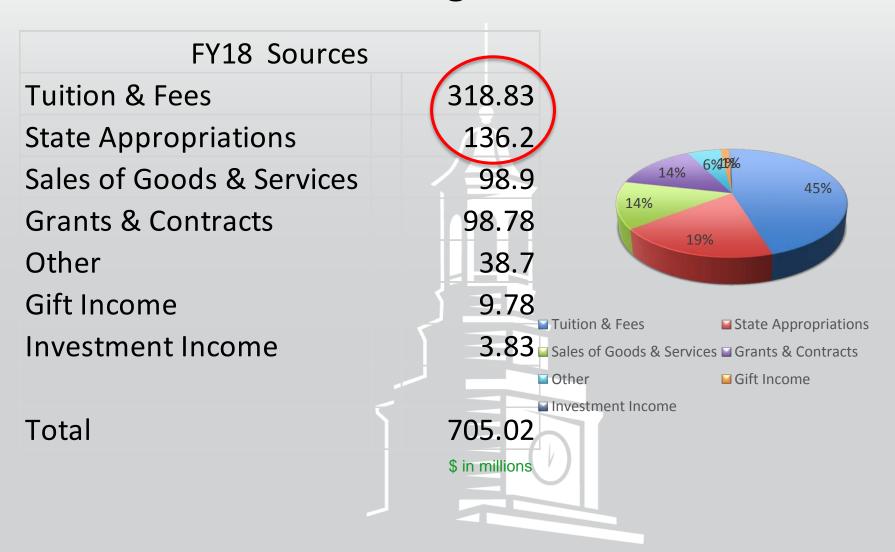
- Total Budget and State Appropriations
- Budget Process and Entry

Budget Execution





Total Budget - Revenue





State Appropriations

- Legislative funding occurs every biennium and is based on the number of SCH, discipline of the course, level of the course, and level of the student (there is also a bonus of tenure-track faculty)
- Funding is earned for students who are enrolled on census date. There are exclusions such as excess hours, doctoral 99+, developmental education over 18 SCH per student, electronic courses to nonresidents located out of state, non-degree SCH such as Military Science, Aerospace, etc.
- State appropriations (I&O) may range from 24% of designated tuition for an undergraduate liberal arts class to 545% of designated tuition for a doctoral business class

State appropriations

 Formula funding generated by departments is not returned directly to departments, but the bigger the pool of money there is the more that may be allocated



State Appropriations - Formula Funding

SCH

X

Weight (see matrix)

X

Base Rate (\$55.39 FY16-17)

=

Formula Funding

Note: Formula Funding is net of Statutory Tuition so subtract \$50/sch to account for that dedicated appropriation

Code	Description	Lower	Upper	Master	Doc	Spec
1	Liberal Arts	1.00	1.76	4.00	10.77	0.00
2	Science	1.78	3.02	7.53	20.61	0.00
3	Fine Arts	1.47	2.52	6.03	7.95	0.00
4	Teacher Ed	1.63	2.08	2.56	7.42	0.00
5	Agriculture	2.07	2.75	7.80	11.77	0.00
6	Engineering	2.38	3.52	7.10	17.98	0.00
7	Home Economics	1.10	1.75	3.01	8.67	0.00
8	Law	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.13
9	Social Services	1.68	2.05	2.93	18.18	0.00
10	Library Science	1.49	1.57	3.60	12.06	0.00
11	Veterinary Med	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	22.03
12	Vocational Training	1.45	2.64	0.00	0.00	0.00
13	Physical Training	1.51	1.26	0.00	0.00	0.00
14	Health Services	1.07	1.65	2.79	9.86	2.64
15	Pharmacy	1.86	5.02	28.29	35.14	4.32
16	Business Admin	1.19	1.88	3.39	23.92	0.00
17	Optometry	0.00	0.00	37.52	55.92	7.58
18	Teacher Ed Pract	2.28	2.13	0.00	0.00	0.00
19	Technology	2.26	2.41	3.89	5.20	0.00
20	Nursing	1.72	2.11	3.34	8.99	0.00
21	Developmental Ed	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

There are additional nuances involved with formula funding such as the timing delay for appropriation and the lower level of the student/course



State Appropriations - Formula Funding (cont.)

- Formula funding weights are determined by the state cost study
- LL Liberal Arts = 1.00
- Charging expenses accurately helps ensure the matrix is appropriately stated



State Appropriations - Formula Funding (cont.)

Example

20 seniors enrolled in ACCT 4140

```
20 x 3 = 60 SCH
60 SCH x 1.88 (upper level Business Admin) = 112.8
112.8 x $55.39 : $6,247.99
```

[to account for statutory tuition]

60 SCH x \$50 = \$3,000 (800001 GRD)

\$6,247.99 - \$3,000 = \$3,247.99 (805001)

Total State Appropriation (800001/805001) - \$6,247.99

60 SCH x \$230.11 = \$13,806.60 (830001 – designated tuition)

Incremental budgeting

 An incremental budget is a budget prepared using a previous period's budget as a basis with incremental amounts added for the new

budget period

Advantages	Disadvantages
• The budget is stable and change is gradual.	 The budget may become out of date and no longer relate to the level of activity or type of work being carried
 Managers can operate their 	out.
departments on a consistent basis.	 The priority for resources may have changed since the budgets were set
 The system is relatively simple to 	originally.
operate and easy to understand.	 No incentive for developing new ideas.
 Increments may be easier to control centrally 	No incentives to reduce costs.Encourages spending up to the
	budget so that the budget is maintained next year.

Budgeting process

Tuition & Fee committee (new this year) benchmarks against peers, analyzes student cost of attendance, and identifies ways to improve transparency

August:
Tuition &
Fee
Committee
provides
recommen
dations to
Cabinet

Nov.:
President
presents
recommen
ded tuition
and fee
increases to
Board of
Regents

December/J anuary: Incidental are finalized and submitted to President

March/April : New funding requests sent to Budget May: Each
Dean will
have a
budget
hearing
with SVP
for Finance
&
Administrat
ion as well
as Provost

June: Each
VP will have
a budget
hearing
with the
SVP for
Finance &
Administrat
ion and the
President.

June/July: Revenue estimates are refined July:
University
Leadership
decide on
new
funding
requests
based on
need and
strategic
alignment





Budget Entry (March/April/May)

- What do we budget?
 - Fund categories 105-200 at department level
 - Other fund categories centrally budgeted
- Hyperion data entry
 - Exercise is to reallocate permanent budgets
 - Also, we may budget for new fee revenue estimates



FY18 Budget example (key changes)

Tuition and fee increase

\$9.15

2.25% enrollment increase; 3.9% COA increase

State appropriation decrease

(\$6.01)

Changes for funding formula

Increases in salaries

\$3.6

New faculty lines

Decreases in salaries

(\$6.95)

7 staff positions; staff salary savings

Increase in shared & core services

\$7.38

What are some ways to impact the budget?

- Most unrestricted revenue is driven by SCH
 - Enrollment
 - Retention
 - New program growth
 - Recruiting
- Continuously reviewing existing expense allocations
- Request staff salary savings only when necessary



Budget Execution

- Tuition and fees are articulated by Texas
 Education Code Title 3 Subtitle A Chapter 54
 - Library fee, technology fee, and course
 (instructional) fees are 54.504 incidental fees

The rate of an incidental fee must <u>reasonably reflect</u> <u>the actual cost</u> to the university of the materials or services for which the fee is collected.

OSTF fee is a 54.545 continuing education fee
 The board shall set the fee in an amount <u>sufficient</u>
 <u>to permit the institution to recover the costs</u> to the institution of providing the course.



Budget Execution

- Cognos is principal management tool
 - Improvements to business processes will enhance usefulness
 - Manual encumbrances
 - Concur travel & Pcard
- Responsibilities are significant
 - 10.005 "The department head is ultimately responsible for ensuring compliance with this policy, regardless of assignment"
 - The DeptID Holder of Record is solely accountable for all processes and personnel actions that affect the funds entrusted to him/her



Resources: Admin Toolkit

https://vpaa.unt.edu/admin-tools

UNT

Academic Resources

Administrator Toolkit

This Administrative Toolkit is a resource for academic areas. It has been created to provide easy access to various tools and resources that may be located in different administrative areas. This Toolkit is designed to assist administrators with various aspects of their duties, including academic, financial and compliance related tasks.

Frequently Asked Questions:

How do I hire a new employee? Faculty, Adjunct, Staff, Student?

How do I make sure my department is Audit-proof?

How can my department arrange for study abroad?

How are moving expenses reimbursed?

When are the payroll deadlines?

I. Asset	Man	agen	nent
----------	-----	------	------

II. Budgets

III. Facilities

IV. Faculty

V. Foundations

VI. Graduate and Teaching Assistants

VII. Human Resources (HR)

VIII. Internal Controls

. Office of Grants & Contracts (OGCA)

. Payroll

. Procurement

. Registrar

. Student Employees

.

. Testing/Service Agreements

. <u>Travel</u>

Asset Management>

Administrator Toolkit

■ ■ Q

- Asset Management
- Budgets
- Facilities
- Faculty
- Foundations
- Graduate and Teaching Assistants
- Human Resources (HR)
- Internal Controls
- Office of Grants & Contracts
 (OGCA)
- Payroll
- Procurement
- Registrar
- Student Employees
- Testing/Service Agreements
- Travel

Contact Us

Academic Resources

940.565,2496

Academic.Resources@unt.edu

Hurley Administration Bldg, 310 8am – 5pm, Monday – Friday



Thank You.

EST. 1890